

RUGBY: TRAINEES DEFEAT THEIR TEACHERS

In the first match of the traditional international rugby tournament in Moscow, the USSR B Team defeated the Polish team 7-0.

In other words the former trainees have now defeated their teachers. Twenty years ago Polish players gave their young Soviet counterparts, who were making a timid debut in the international arena, their first lessons in rugby.

The present tournament is the ninth. The first took place in 1974, in Moscow, when the first Soviet National Team was formed and won a silver prize. Subsequent tournaments took place in Leningrad, Tbilisi, Kharkov, Kazan, and Zhitomir, while for the last two years, the venue has been Moscow. The current tournament will close on September 10.



The second USSR national team playing against Poland.
Photo by Sergei Proshukov

LAST GAMES BEFORE WORLD CUP

Having won 3-0 against Poland, the Soviet volleyball team has for the fifth time emerged victorious in the Vladimir Savvin International Tournament, the finals of which were held in Leningrad. The Soviet athletes lost one game out of the five they played.

The Polish team came second, and the Japanese third who beat their Czechoslovak opponents 3-2.

"I was disappointed with our team's performance at the cham-

pionships," says Vyacheslav Platonov, the Soviet national team's chief coach. "They still make mistakes in defence and in serving the ball. Our main test will be the world championships scheduled for October in Argentina. Before going there we are due to play in an international tournament in Brazil. I hope that in the time that is left before the World Cup the Soviet team will correct the mistakes they are still making and go on to become champions."

FIRST-TIME TENNIS CHAMPIONS

At the Soviet tennis championship, the winners in the single sets are, for the first time, Lyudmila Makarova of the Moscow Region, who beat Nina Avdeyeva of Kiev, and Konstantin Pugayev of Moscow. His final game against another Muscovite Alexander Zverev went on for more than three hours.

In the doubles event, the Moscow duo Svetlana Chernova and Yulia Kashevarova beat Avdeyeva and Yelena Yeliseyenko of Donetsk. Among the men's doubles the experienced Pugayev and Vadim Borisov of Moscow lost to Alexander Bogomolov, also of Moscow, and to Sergei Leonyuk of Minsk.

The championship ended with the final mixed doubles. The gold medals were taken by Natalia Chmyreva of Moscow and Sergei Leonyuk of Minsk. The bronze medal was awarded to Svetlana Chernova and Konstantin Pugayev.



The new Soviet national tennis champion — Lyudmila Makarova.
Photo by Andriy Golovanov

SOVIET CYCLISTS STEP BACK

Soviet road racers have only won one bronze medal in the world championship held in the vicinity of the beautiful town of Goodwood, on the coast of south-east England. This was awarded to them after they finished in third place in the 100 km event.

Before the race they were seriously regarded as likely main medal-winners. During the Moscow Olympics of 1980 they won both the team and the road race, and in last year's world championship in Czechoslovakia they came second as a team, while Andriy Vedernikov won the group event.

At Goodwood, the winner of the group race was 26-year-old Bernd Drogan of the GDR, who came first at the Moscow Olympics. He did the 103.4 km event in 4 hours 17 min and 48 sec. The runner-up was François Vermeulen of Belgium, and Jurg Bruggman of

Switzerland came third. The Soviet racer Pyotr Uspenskiy was the 18th and Yuri Kozlov — the 25th to finish.

Mandy Jones of Great Britain was the winner of the 60 km group event which was also included in the Olympic programme. Maria Cattaui of Italy came second, and Gerda Sierens of Belgium, in third. Polyakova of the Soviet Union was the 14th to finish.

The best "harvest" of medals was "gathered" in the Olympic programme by the Soviet racers who did as well as last year — three silvers, and three bronzes. Soviet team has only won two golds, and two bronzes, which for them is a step back.



Mandy Jones of Great Britain crosses the finishing line to win the women's world championship road race at Goodwood.
Photo AP/10

SARAJEVO PREPARES FOR OLYMPIC GAMES

Cranes are busy at work till late at night at the foot of Mojmilo Mountain in the outskirts of Sarajevo. Very soon high-rise blocks of a new residential estate, intended for the athletes who are to compete in the 14th Winter Olympics, will be going up here. After the Games are over, and the athletes have gone home, Sarajevans will move into the flats.

The Olympic Village is in a convenient location. From here buses will convey the athletes to the competition areas.

Construction work has been completed on the Zetra Palace of Ice Sports. It will provide the main arena for the figure-skating contests and hockey matches.

This December, more than eight thousand spectators will pack its stands to watch the world junior figure-skating championship. Next to Zetra is a complex for speed-skating contests. Standis for more than ten thousand people will be arranged around an oval track.

THE DANGERS OF CHESS...

Nothing good will come of such new-fangled enterprises. Such might be the moral to be derived from the story of American engineer, Ken Thompson, a New Jersey Bell Company employee who invented a chess computer.

The computer — nicknamed Bell-caused a bit of a rumpus in chess circles after it won the world championship for players of its ilk, in 1980. Its style of play aroused enormous interest among those responsible for devising chess programmes and even among chess-players themselves, who continued however to persist in their belief that even the most powerful computer was no match for a grandmaster. As is well known, the USSR has the strongest chess school in the world and Mikha-

il Botvinnik, one of the leading world champions in the field, is, as it happens, engaged on a study of computer chess. It was quite natural, therefore, that Thompson should receive an invitation from the USSR Sports Committee to come to Moscow to demonstrate his electronic "brain-child".

Handing in his baggage at the John Kennedy Airport, in New York, Thompson boarded a plane for Moscow only to find, having arrived at his destination, that the computer had disappeared. After a thorough search had been made not only of Moscow Airport, but also of all those where Thompson had been in transit on route, it was discovered, after a few telephone calls to America, that Bell had been confiscated by the

New York Airport customs. Officials who, however, had considered it necessary to inform Bell's owner of the fact. The computer had been retained under operation for a new programme to be developed in the USSR. The American technology in USSR and to other countries. The computer was postponed and Thompson flew home. But the computer was only handed over to him once he had paid a \$50,000 fine.

In answer to the question whether Bell could have any military significance, Thompson replied as follows: Only a person who threw it from a plane and landed on someone's head could weigh 25 kg.

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Leonid BREZHNEV: SOVIET 'NO' TO USE OF FORCE IN WORLD AFFAIRS

As a matter of principle, the Soviet Union rejects the policies pursued by some countries to prepare for nuclear war and to attain nuclear superiority. And it rejects outright the use of force in international affairs. Such policies are the main source of mounting tension in the world and of the growing military threat, said Leonid Brezhnev during his conversation in the Kremlin with the visiting UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

Leonid Brezhnev spoke about the main foreign policy initiatives of this country, noting that the overall direction which was geared to the solution of key issues of the day — the prevention of nuclear war, putting an end to the arms race, and the achievement of disarmament — was in harmony with the peaceful aims and principles laid down in the UN Charter.

On his part, J. Pérez de Cuellar praised Soviet foreign policy as being invariably aimed at strengthening peace and mutual understanding between nations. He noted the exceptional importance of the undertaking the Soviet Union had given not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This provides a vivid testimony of the Soviet dedication to the cause of peace at the same time as being a practical measure to reduce the nuclear threat. He



Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Pérez de Cuellar at the Kremlin.

said that public opinion throughout the world was resolute in its support for disarmament.

The two sides expressed their concern over the acute conflicts aggravating the situation in many areas of the world, including the Middle East. In this connection, the So-

viet leader stressed the need to work for a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East, through collective efforts by all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the invariable Soviet Union's support for the UN efforts to

ensure international security and development of cooperation between states in keeping with the UN Charter.

A meeting later took place between the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and J. Pérez de Cuellar.

Counter-revolutionaries detained in Poland

Warsaw. PAP-TASS. The judicial authorities here have begun their investigation into the cases of people detained following the provocative actions on August 31. This represents a serious warning to the organizers of these disturbances that the authorities will not tolerate violations of law.

In the course of investigation into the anti-state activi-

ties of the leaders of the KOR counter-revolutionary organization, the following people have been arrested: Kurok, Michnik, Litynski and Wujec. They have been accused of planning for the violent overthrow of the government system in Poland.

A search has been announced for other KOR leaders who are still in hiding.

PARTY CONGRESS ORIENTATES CHINA

Peking. New China-TASS. Opening the 12th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Deputy Chairman of the Party's Central Committee Deng Xiaoping said there were three main tasks facing the Chinese people in the 80s: "The intensification of socialist modernization, a fight to unify the Motherland with hegemony and for the preservation of peace throughout the world."

Making a report on behalf of the Central Committee, the Committee's Chairman Hu Yaobang described the recent years as a "turning point" for the Chinese Communist Party. He attacked the "turning point" with the defeat of the Jiang Qing's "counter-revolutionary group" in Oc-

tober 1976, and with the Committee's Third Plenary Meeting which in December 1978 adopted Deng Xiaoping's line in foreign and domestic policies.

His report says that the Central Committee "has analyzed and criticized left-wing mistakes which were made over many years", as well as "the mistakes made by Chairman Mao Zedong in the last years of his life". It has also restored "the original Mao Zedong's ideas" and defined "Mao's place in history."

Speaking about the draft of the Party's revised Constitution submitted to the 12th Congress, Hu Yaobang said that it introduces many radical changes "and omits left-wing mistakes".

Outing for diplomats on the Moskva River

The Diplomatic Corps Service Bureau in Moscow arranged a one-day river cruise along the Moskva Canal for heads of diplomatic missions, and their families.

The press conference held for the guests on board the "Sovetskaya Krasnitsa" was addressed by Leonid Bagrov, Minister of the RSFSR River Fleet.

Representatives of about 80 countries went on the trip and this is what two of them thought of it.

David W. Evans, Australian Ambassador: We are happy to have this opportunity to learn about various aspects of the expansion of the river fleet to your country, taking as an example the Russian Federation's experience in this field. The music and the folk dances we saw from aboard our ship were very enjoyable. I am here with my wife and son. My son, a schoolboy, is on holiday in Moscow. He seems to be very pleased with the journey. Just look at him singing and dancing with everybody.

Donna Hartman, wife of the American Ambassador: The trips arranged for us by the Diplomatic Corps Service Bureau are always exciting, and today is no exception. I love Russian music, and, therefore, the folk songs ensemble was a pleasant surprise. I never thought that my husband would be posted to the Soviet Union, otherwise I would have learnt Russian a long time ago. The Russian people have a rich and interesting culture — as for Russian songs, they are unique, I so wish I could understand the words.

Natalya DAVYDOVA



At the press conference: Donna Hartman, wife of the American Ambassador, with some of the folk songs ensemble.
Photo by Boris Kabanov



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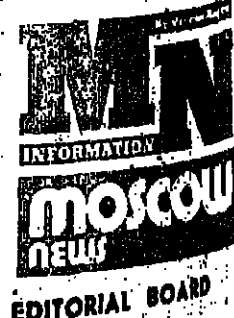
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INDIA BACKS
PALESTINIAN PATRIOTS

New Delhi, India Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has sent a letter to Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, paying a tribute of respect to the Palestinian people who have suffered great losses in the struggle for their inalienable right to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Having stressed the heroism displayed by the PLO in countering the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, Indira Gandhi points out that the PLO is entering a new stage in its struggle with an awareness of the fact that its cause is getting unprecedented support all over the world. Speaking on behalf of the

Indian people, Indira Gandhi has reiterated India's principled support for the PLO and its leadership.

Indira Gandhi has set up a special committee to give assistance to the Palestinian people, and it has begun its activities in the country under the auspices of the All-India Committee of the Indian National Congress Party.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee, its Chairman, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, has called for a mass-scale campaign in the country to raise funds for the Palestinians, who have fallen victims to Israel's barbaric act of aggression.

TUC SAYS BRITAIN MUST QUIT EEC

Brighton. The British workers are convinced that Britain should withdraw from the Common Market. The delegates attending the 114th TUC Conference have resolutely declared that the EEC membership is doing Britain's economy irreparable harm, and jeopardizes the country's national interests.

Each new day of the EEC membership means heavy blows dealt against Britain's national wealth and its industries, and prevents the country from getting out of its economic crisis, noted R. Halverston, delegate of the Amalgamated Engineering Workers' Union. The Common Market siphons capital out of Britain and aggravates unemployment. Whatever price Britain will have to pay in order to leave the EEC will be negligible in comparison with the heavy burden which the EEC membership places on everyone's shoulders in this country, he said.

The TUC delegates have adopted a resolution demanding Britain's withdrawal from the EEC.

PARTY CONGRESS ORIENTATES CHINA

(Continued from page 1)

The new Constitution cancels the post of Chairman of the Party's Central Committee, with "only the General Secretary of the Party" being in top position.

In its foreign policy section, the report says that China "will maintain independent foreign policies". Chairman Hu did not dismiss the possibility that "the Sino-Soviet relations might move towards normalization".

SUITOR FROM BEHIND THE ATLANTIC



This cartoon was especially drawn for "Pravda" by the Danish cartoonist Horst Bistrup who is celebrating his 70th birthday.

HONDURAS ACTS AS U.S. STOOGE

Managua. The United States is taking an active part in the preparations for armed attacks against Nicaragua border posts from the Honduran territory, said a spokesman for the Honduran Foreign Ministry. Aldo Diaz Lacayo.

In May 1980, the US administration decided on its policies

in the region, setting itself as one of its main tasks the elimination of the Sandinista popular revolution. The American government has earmarked millions of dollars to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua. Washington is stepping up its military aid to Honduras which at present possesses a sizeable air force.

AMERICAN
SOCIAL
PROGRAMMES
AXED

Washington, President Reagan signed a bill envisaging an immediate reduction in a whole series of major social programmes by 13,300 million dollars in three years. The funds for cost of living bonuses to federal pensions are cut by 1,100 million dollars. The programme of granting food stamps to many poor families, which are the only protection from starvation, are reduced by 1,900 million dollars. Other badly needed social programmes have also been axed.

It will be recalled that the administration in the current fiscal year alone has "saved" over 40,000 million dollars on the needs of the citizens to enable the Pentagon to effect an unprecedented "modernization" of weapons of mass annihilators. It is highly significant that President Reagan, signing the bill, did not issue his customary explanatory statement. Evidently, the White House boss had nothing to say in justification of the open disregard for the interests of ordinary Americans for the sake of the criminal arms race.

ASSASSINS
WILL BE FOUND
AMONG CHRISTIAN
DEMOCRATS

Rome. The persons who are responsible for the murder of my father should be looked for among the local Christian Democrats, said the son of the late Government Commissioner on Anti-Terrorist Affairs in Sicily Carlo Alberto Dalla Quiza in an interview to the newspaper, "La Repubblica". Clarifying his statement, he said that his father who had been put in Sicily had intended bringing together all honest people in the fight against organized crime.

In his efforts, however, he came up against resistance from those Christian Democrats who maintained links with the Mafia. Among other reports, it is said that shortly before his death C. Dalla Quiza had begun an investigation into accounts in the Sicilian banks and into the distribution of orders for public works and building contracts by the local government, as Mafia's economic power lies in these two areas.

On his arrival in Sicily, the new Government Commissioner of Sicily E. de Francesco said that he would continue the fight he began by his predecessor, to facilitate his efforts, he was granted emergency powers from the government — powers which C. A. Dalla Quiza had been denied.

WEST GERMANY TO WAVE
ANOTHER U.S. BAZE?

Bonn. The newspaper, "General-Anzeiger" reports the construction will soon begin on a new American military base to deploy cruise missiles. The German town of Bitburg, it is expected that 1,500 specialists will arrive to service the base which is worth an estimated 200 million dollars.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Defence in Bonn, however, was not to comment on this report saying only that, in Bonn, a new hope for a successful Geneva negotiations over medium-range missiles.

AN INFORMATION No. 72, 1981



A group of Palestinian patriots, wounded during Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon, have arrived in the GDR. They will receive treatment at clinics in different towns in the republic. In the photo: some of the Palestinians in one of the hospitals in the town of Zül.

Telephoto ADN-TASS

FACTS
and EVENTS

China turned down Vietnam's proposal on stopping any armed action along the Sino-Vietnamese border during the national holidays of both countries. This proposal was contained in a note of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry to the Foreign Ministry of China.

The headquarters of the Supreme Allied Command of the NATO Joint Armed Forces in Europe announced their intention to conduct large-scale tactical exercises, code-named "Corbino Fortress", from September 13 to 23. They will mainly be held in the area of Wirsberg, the Federal Republic of Germany and will be attended by 70,000 servicemen of the USA, Western Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The draft of a new law on the protection of historical monuments has been worked out in Egypt. All the articles of antiquarian value are declared state property and it will be prohibited to sell them on a private basis. The adoption of such a law has long been highly essential as, according to the local press, the antiquities of Egypt are rapaciously plundered.

Lagos, capital of Nigeria, has been recognized the most "expensive" city in the world. Statisticians have compiled a list of the 84 cities whose cost of living is the highest. They not only took into account the prices of products, but housing and public services also. Lagos even beat Tokyo, the most "expensive" city of 1980, this year placed second. The third most expensive city is apparently Oslo.

A friendship and cooperation agreement between Czechoslovakia and Libya has been signed in Prague.

China has launched an artificial satellite into space. On board is research equipment.

Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, has visited the north and north-eastern regions of the country which have been subject to severe flooding.

INDIAN STATE
WINS
UNESCO PRIZE

Paris. International prizes for the best contribution towards combating illiteracy were awarded recently at a ceremony held at the UNESCO headquarters. In Paris, Among them was the N. Krupavsky Award which went to the Adult Education Department in the Indian state of Tamilnadu, for its mass literacy campaign.

AN INFORMATION No. 72, 1981

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

SOUTH KOREAN BROKERAGE
FOR WASHINGTON

Seoul has been asked to act as a starter in the efforts to knock together a new superblock which has been christened "The Pacific Community" and in which the key military and economic positions would belong to the United States and Japan, with the ASEAN nations to be assigned the role of junior partners, writes Yuri Kovalevko, IZVESTIA's correspondent in Manila. He is commenting on the proposal made by the South Korean dictator Chun Doo Hwan for a summit conference of eleven Pacific countries — the United States, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South Korea, and five ASEAN nations.

In view of renewed attempts to turn ASEAN into a military bloc, Kovalevko recalls that on instructions from Washington the Seoul regime undertook to convert the Asian-Pacific Council (ASPAC) into a military organization along NATO lines in 1966. At that time, Malaysia and the other countries resolutely opposed this idea. Even today, the moves to set up a Pacific Community have not been supported by ASEAN who sees these attempts as inspired by Washington in its plans to use ASEAN to further its own strategic aims.

CMEA AND 100 DEVELOPING NATIONS

At present, colleges, universities, and technical schools in CMEA countries are educating more than 50 thousand undergraduate and post-graduate students and trainees from more than one hundred developing countries, writes D. Dobin in the magazine, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

All in all, the CMEA countries have helped more than one million citizens from the developing countries to learn a trade or profession or improve their skills. Since the end of the 50s, they have given economic and technical assistance to the developing countries in the construction of 50 higher educational establishments, 1000 secondary schools, 1000 vocational schools, as well as 150 training centres and vocational schools whose total turnout is 350 thousand people with valuable knowledge and skills. Another 70,000 educational establishments of different types are either being built or are yet to be built. More than 570 thousand skilled workers and foremen have been trained during the construction and maintenance of different industries and projects built with CMEA assistance.

NO WEAPONS IN SPACE

In an article under this title, the NEW TIMES weekly prints an article by Ye. Kolosov, Dr. A. S. Kovalev (Moscow) who comments on the Second UN Conference on the Prevention of the Arms Race in Outer Space — UNCONFAR-2 which recently has taken place in Vienna.

Noting that the delegation from socialist, developing countries and a number of West European states have firmly supported the efforts to prevent militarization of space, the author stresses that quite a different stand was taken by the United States.

The American delegates never said a word about the need to preserve space as an arena for peaceful activities. Yet, they tried to block the inclusion into the final report of any provisions to this effect. This is hardly surprising. Nearly a month before the conference was to start, the American administration issued a directive on the national space policies during the forthcoming decade providing for an unambiguous shift in priorities towards a military use of space. This is a dangerous admission that outer space could be converted into a "potential theatre of military operations", Kolosov writes to conclude.

WASHINGTON MOUNTS PROPAGANDA WAR

Analysing the present Washington administration's performance Mikhail Osetrov, a columnist with SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA, writes that its "train" seems to be travelling along two different sets of rails at once.

On the one hand, the installation of Ronald Reagan as president was marked by sky-rocketing military expenditure, the introduction of economic sanctions against socialist countries, and attempts to torpedo important international negotiations. On the other, the new administration has launched a psychological offensive against the socialist world, the developing countries and against everything that is progressive and forward-looking. The propaganda battle has now been elevated to governmental level. With the president in charge, it has become part and parcel of an all-out American crusade against the socialist countries. The arsenal of weapons used in this battle contains all sorts of threats and fabrications which are peddled from the podiums of authoritative international agencies. Among the most vociferous are lies about the Soviet military threat, about Moscow's support for international terrorism, infringements on human rights in the East, etc. This campaign, which is developing into a full-scale war, is becoming more and more acute, Osetrov writes.

VIEWPOINT

Reagan's plans to 'close down'
the Palestinian issue

The White House's "new" initiative aimed at solving the Palestinian issue appears to be an attempt by Ronald Reagan to achieve by diplomatic means what Menachem Begin has failed to accomplish with his murderous aggression against Lebanon.

Today official Washington is giving wide publicity to "the new realism" of its approach to the solution of the Middle East problem presenting it as "the only way" to achieve lasting peace in the area. In essence, however, this "realism" amounts to no more than the United States' persisting in its dogged belief that it should continue to pursue the anti-Arab Camp David course, in other words, Washington categorically rejects the idea of an independent Palestinian state.

Advocating multilateral talks, the American president denies the possibility that the Palestine Liberation Organization might take part in them — this, despite the fact that the PLO has to be a key party in such talks and is recognized by the international community as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Basing himself within the Camp David framework, Reagan proposes that in five years' time

the self-governing West Bank and Gaza Strip become associated with Jordan, hoping that in this way the Palestinians will dissolve in that country, thus "closing down" the Palestinian issue forever.

This is not the first time that the United States and Israel have attempted, under one guise or another, to achieve this very aim in the Middle East. Why then is the American administration now so optimistic about this "new" Reagan initiative?

There is a simple answer to this question. The head of the American government believes that a "favourable situation" has emerged in the area. Whereas the whole of mankind looks on Israel's continued aggression against Lebanon as a tragedy, Reagan views it merely as a favourable backdrop which allows him to exert unprecedented pressure on the Arab countries in order to involve them in the Camp David process.

Hoping to gain political capital among the Arab states, the Washington administration has asked Tel Aviv to stop setting up new settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip, if we examine the official

Camp David process to date, we shall see that the United States has made more than enough requests of this sort of Israel, while the latter has continued to pursue those policies on the occupied territories which best suit its expansionist designs.

The Begin cabinet has rejected Reagan's "new" initiative out of hand, as it would formally restrict Israel's freedom of action in the occupied Arab lands, and it immediately announced plans for the foundation of new settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

The entire Middle East experience shows that each time Israel ostentatiously paraded its non-existent differences with the United States, it was preparing to embark on yet another adventure against neighbouring Arab states. This is what happened, for instance, before the annexation of the Golan Heights belonging to Syria, and at the time that Israel was preparing to launch its aggression against Lebanon.

In Tel Aviv, they are convinced that the colonization of the West Bank will meet with no further opposition from Washington. This was confirmed a few

days ago by State Secretary George Shultz who told correspondents that the United States would never indulge in pressure, either economic or political, against Israel.

Therefore, all this song and dance about "the new realism" of American foreign policy in the Middle East is only designed to sow illusions about the American imperialists' good intentions among certain Arabs and, in this way, to preserve disunity in the Arab world. This circumstance, as the Israeli aggression in Lebanon has shown, is an invariable condition for the successful attainment of the joint US-Israeli goals in the strategic tandem in the Middle East.

In the Soviet Union it has long been considered that a just and lasting peace in the area will never be achieved as long as Israel holds on to the Arab territories it occupies and opposes, in union with the United States, the right of the Palestinians to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. A similar view was expressed by delegates from 120 countries attending the UN Emergency Special Session on the Palestinian issue.

Seen in this light, the American president's recent proposals provide yet more evidence that Washington's entire Middle East diplomacy is tailored to protect Israel's special interests. And this is because there exists a strategic alliance between Washington and Tel Aviv which aims at strengthening the American and Israeli positions in the area to the detriment of the national interests of the Arab peoples.

Eduard RYABTSEV



OF INTEREST

Other's laurels

For a number of years Jurg Neid, an amateur angler from Zurich, Switzerland, has invariably taken home the first prize at all the competitions of anglers. In 1979 he even won the world title for the biggest fish caught this year — 28.3 kg. In the press, the lucky Neid was named only as "the Swiss king of angling".

And then in August of this year, when, in connection with forthcoming competitions, of Swiss amateur anglers, Neid was predicted to win the title of a new champion, a wonder of a video-camera of the film which he viewed 27 times. The fish had brought his record: smaller

of fishes from professional fishermen. The big fish got into their nets but he managed to keep alive in a fish-pond till the real had been a matter of skill. The largemouth was exposed by one of the fishermen who sold Neid's next record pike which the latter presented as his own trophy.

Another superman?

Thirty-four-year-old Dave Webb, of Britain, is mentioned by the American film about the exploits of "Superman". Against his will, Webb even became a victim of the film which he viewed 27 times. The fish had brought his record: smaller

when Dave fell asleep, he had a dream in which he saw himself as "Superman". Without even opening his eyes, he ran to the window and jumped out. Paralyzed, he lives on the first floor.

Stealing sand

The Singapore Straights Times carries a report on an investigation in connection with the stealing of 200 truckloads of sand. Sand in Singapore is in demand not only for the construction of new buildings, but also for the restoration of old ones. This is the reason why, along with jewelry and cars, plain old sand is becoming increasingly more attractive to criminals. The thieves received 15,000 dollars for the 200 truckloads of sand.

RESTORATION
TO START

The frescoes of Ajanta — a Buddhist monastery complex cut into the rock in South India — is to be given a new lease of life. Specialists from India's archaeological services have started restoration work for the aim of which it is to preserve the unique places of art created by many generations of ancient Indian artists from the 2nd century B.C. till the 6th century A.D. As a result of investigations, it was established that one of the main reasons for the ruin of the colourful frescoes on the walls of Buddhist mythology was high air humidity in the cave halls.

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Round the Soviet Union

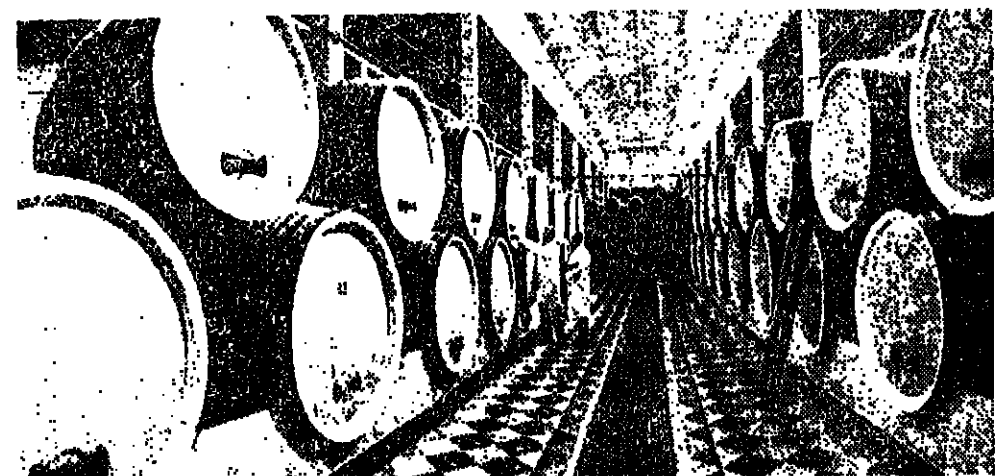
AN ETHNOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION WHICH RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE PROTECTED ISLAND OF KIZHI, FROM A TWO-WEEK JOURNEY TO THE RUSSO-ZEMSKY DISTRICT OF KARELIA, DISCOVERED MANY ITEMS OF INTEREST WHICH WILL SOON DELIGHT THE EYES OF VISITORS TO THE KIZHI MUSEUM. Here, in remote, densely wooded areas, where the borders of the autonomous republic and those of the Arkhangelsk and Vologda regions meet, the museum curators found almost fifty masterpieces of folk art, mainly paintings on wood and for the first time — designs on linen cloth. All these precious items are to be included in an exhibition devoted to the ancient crafts of the northern peoples, which it is intended to open to coincide with the beginning of the tourist season in Karelia, in the spring of next year.

A NEW EXCAVATOR INTENDED FOR WORK IN NON-BLACK EARTH ZONES, IS NOW BEING MANUFACTURED IN SERIES BY THE ESTONIAN TALLEKS ASSOCIATION. The excavator's outstanding feature is its high mobility in conditions of rocky soil. The association is the main supplier of excavators to molderers working in Non-Black Earth Zone.

THE ZANOEZURSKY COPPER-MOLYBDENUM PLANT IN ARMENIA HAS FOUND A WAY OF INCREASING THE EXTRACTION OF NON-FERROUS METALS FROM ORE. By introducing a new method of crushing the raw material, a liner concentrate was obtained and the number of operations required cut down.

A MEMORIAL ROOM, DEVOTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE GREAT RUSSIAN POET, APOLLO MAIKOV, WAS OPENED ON SEPTEMBER 4 — THE POET'S BIRTHDAY — IN THE TOWN OF SOLNECHNOGORSK, NEAR MOSCOW. The room contains material illustrating the life and work of Maikov as well as portraits of his contemporaries.

THE WINES OF MOLDAVIA



Every eighth bottle of wine, produced in our country, comes from Moldavia.

For centuries Moldavian wine-producers concentrated their attention on the production of red and white table wines, and this tendency has been continued up to the present time. There have been new developments in the Moldavian wine industry, however. New sorts of vine have been introduced and new methods of cultivating them. Various ways of mixing the wine from grapes have been discovered — a practice that is indulged in today by wine-producers all over the world. Among wines of the latter sort are the following, all of which have won international prizes: Kudu, Romaneshty, Rusku de Purkari, Negru de Purkari.

Red champagne from the vineyards of Moldavia is a recent novelty in the Moldavian wine-making trade. Displayed for the first time by the Soviet Union at an international competition in Bulgaria, in 1960, it won a gold medal.

And this is by no means the first prize awarded to Moldavian wines. Altogether they have won a total of 255 gold and silver medals at international fairs. Foreign firms are particularly interested in the Moldavian wine-making trade and a major part of its produce goes to the CMEA member-countries. The following countries are also buyers of Moldavian wine: England (red, dry wines); the FRG (sherry and champagne); Holland (mainly sherry); and Japan.

In the photo: one of the wine cellars in which Moldavian wines are stored.



GREAT POTENTIAL OF SMALL RIVERS

As part of a long-term program, minor rivers in the drought-plagued steppe of the south-east of the Ukraine are to carry more water. One of these rivers — the Mokrya Yalp — has had its bed cleaned up. This has increased twofold the amount of water it carries and facilitated the irrigation of another 500 hectares of land under cultivation.

The steppe area has 240 small rivers and streams. Since almost all of them dry up in summer, everyone of them is being strictly monitored. Again from cleaning up the riverbeds, water-protecting forests are being planted and meadows and grazing grounds cultivated. The silt from the riverbeds is used as fertilizers.

More than 1200 ponds and other reservoirs have been built on these rivers which are being heavily protected. The reliable accumulation of the precise water has helped count 150 thousand hectares of previously arid land into zones now producing guaranteed yield.

JUST LIKE ON A CONVEYER

The new building put into operation at the Kirov plant in Kharkov will considerably speed up the manufacturing of turbines for atomic power stations. The plant has completed assembling the first batch of large-size units for a one-million-kilowatt turbine meant for the atomic power station being built in the Zapovednyy Region (Ukraine).

In a building covering an area of about 70,000 square meters, process lines have been joined together, the welding, mechanical assembly and other operations. Now the units and parts move from one unit to another, as if on a conveyor belt. The technological equipment developed by scientists from Novosibirsk, Leningrad and Novosibirsk machines bulky blanks with high accuracy. There is no longer any need to move them several times as processing control and feed-out with dozens of instruments fulfill all the operations of the one spot.

Places to visit



Exhibition of ancient microscopes

One of the world's most comprehensive collections of microscopes is to be found at Moscow's Polytechnical Museum. It originally came into the museum's possession in 1908 from the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences and Technology, Biologists N. Sobol, a member of the museum's staff, collected about 1,000 optical instruments and equipment as well as microscopic preparations.

The Polytechnical prize possession is the "Anatomical Study" of J. N. Lieberkuhn, a German microscopist and anatomy expert of the first half of the 18th century. There are also old

Russian microscopes in the collection — among them one made in 1843 by Ivan Potverzov, professor of the Petersburg Academy of Medical Surgery — as well as one of the oldest microscopes ever made. Though the exact date of the making of the instrument is unknown as is the name of its creator, it is thought, in view of the material (hard southern wood) from which it is fashioned and of the way it is made, that it probably dates to the 17th century.



German physicist Fraunhofer's microscope dating back to the end of the 18th century.



Microscope produced by the firm of Carl Zeiss Jena VEB of the German Democratic Republic.

Photos by Georgi Strelnikov

Science and technology

CONCRETE BECOMES FIRE-RESISTANT

Polymer-silicon concrete invented by scientists in this country is now being used to protect hot zones in furnaces. This type of concrete will serve twice as long as its conventional prototype. A powerful plant for the production of this new type of concrete has already been commissioned in the city of Leningrad in Kazakhstan. Conventional concrete is vulnerable to high temperatures and to the action of acids, which has hindered its application in non-ferrous smelters. The scientists have found suitable cheap additions which have imparted polymer-silicon concrete qualities vital for metal-smelting.

COMPUTER

RECOMMENDATIONS

To get information about any deposit of metals on the Kola Peninsula specialists don't have to go through the many-volume reports of prospectors. The reply is instantly supplied by the automatic system Kadest, the development of which was completed by scientists at the Leningrad Institute of Mining.

Kadest is a kind of register of mineral deposits in our country, said its scientific supervisor, Yu. Artyukov, D. Sc. (Geology and Mineralogy), commenting on the experiment.

They include information about the quantity and quality of the mineral, possible mining technology and hydrogeological conditions of development, and also a full geological and economic assessment of deposits. We made an inventory of deposits and compiled a file on each of them. We studied both the functioning underground treasure-troves as well as those constituting the reserve raw material base of those still at the development stage. All this is fed into the memory of the computer. Analyzing the information the Kadest computer system recommends the economically most profitable areas where further prospecting works should be carried out and which deposits have to be regarded urgent for commercial development.

SECOND SOVIET-INDIAN SYMPOSIUM ON FERROUS METALLURGY

The second Soviet-Indian symposium on ferrous metallurgy will mark a new stage of mutually beneficial cooperation in the field of metallurgical production. The symposium opened in Donetsk, a large industrial centre in the Ukraine.

The development of creative contacts between Soviet and Indian scientists — from initial consultations to high-level meetings — has always been and continues to be of mutual interest. Pyotr Dolzhenkov, Director of the Donetsk Ferrous Metallurgy Research Institute, told a TASS correspondent. The previous symposium was held in India. It resulted in the creation of a ferrous metallurgy research centre in the city of Ranchi.

Scientists and specialists of the two countries will exchange experiences from the development to the introduction of new alloy technologies, and will familiarize themselves with work in this field at the metallurgical mills of Donetsk and Zhdanov — the USSR's leading ferrous metallurgy enterprises.

FOLLOWING THE TRACES OF KAMCHATKA POMPEII

The encampment of ancient man who inhabited the Kamchatka Peninsula about 2,000 years ago was discovered by volcanologists. Investigating the future construction site of a geothermal power station near the Mutnovskiy and Taryay volcanoes, they came across traces of the Kamchatka Pompeii among thick rocks.

The finds in high volcanic ash include arrowheads, spears made of rock, glass, rounded pebbles which were obviously used to face domestic implements, and a number of other articles. Judging by their number the encampment was a big one.

According to scientists, the layers of ash on the site of the encampment are about 20 cm thick. There is reason to believe that the people who lived there abandoned this place suddenly. It turned out that their apprehensions were not in vain. The later sedimentations show that mighty volcanic eruptions took place there, accompanied by strong earthquakes.

VIEWPOINT

Migration between city and countryside: prospects for the future

It is expected that the growth of labour resources in the USSR will fall back sharply in the eighties. Such a demographic forecast raises a number of complicated problems for the country's economy, its agrarian sector in particular. Well-known Soviet demographer Viktor P. REVEDENTSEV shares some of his ideas about the ways of solving at least one of these problems — migration among the population.

Those who migrate from villages into towns are mainly young people. In fact, three flows of migrants are clearly outlined: first — at the age of 15-16. After finishing eight classes of a general educational school teenagers go to the city to enrol in vocational and specialized secondary schools. The second flow — after finishing the ten-year school, i.e., at the age of 17-18. Secondary school-leavers become students, attend all kinds of courses, begin to work at plants and factories, enterprises and institutions. The third flow, at the age of 21-22, i.e., after serving in the army, which is obligatory in the USSR for young people.

There are twice the number of people leaving the villages to live in the towns than there are leaving the cities for the villages. Of those in the latter category specialists of the national economy — engineers, agronomists, animal experts, teachers, doctors and so on, who were trained at urban educational establishments, constitute a substantial number. These are, to a considerable degree, rural young people who went to cities after leaving rural secondary school.

This migration of the youth is inevitable and, on the whole, a positive phenomenon. But the problem lies in something else: the flow of rural youth to cities is distributed very unevenly in different districts of the country. In some districts young people are "not so mobile", in others their mobility is too high. In the latter case it happens frequently that people leave places which are short of manpower and then the village loses not surplus workers but those whom it needs.

Such a situation usually arises in the places where industry has developed particularly rapidly, where the number of towns has increased attracting the rural population. The resettlement to almost inaccessible rural areas of citizens from among recent rural dwellers will help abolish the existing demographic uneven distribution. I think these people have not had enough time to adapt themselves to urban conditions, and would readily return to their native lands if, naturally, given some material incentive. Therefore, the recently adopted Food Programme, the fulfilment of which will speed up the development of agriculture, envisages important economic and social measures to improve the whole complex of living conditions in the countryside.

For example, a house for a young family is often a prerequisite for permanent settlement in any village. To solve it the government must be able to give priority to the rural population in the allocation of housing. It is also necessary to create conditions for the development of small enterprises in the countryside.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OIL FROM WESTERN SIBERIA

The scope for building gas and oil pipelines for the country's requirements and for the intensification of its entire national economic complex has not diminished but has grown rather, simultaneously with the work on the intercontinental Urengoi-Pomary-Ushgorod gas pipeline which will later stretch to European countries, writes IZVESTIA.

Now under construction is a major Siberia-Central Asia oil pipeline. Soon, its new section — Pavlodar-Chimkent string — will be put into operation in Kazakhstan. This will become a notable event in the economic life of the region, the paper goes on to write. The oil pipeline will reduce the load on Kazakhstan's railways, will give a green signal to food supplies from the South to Siberia, the Urals and the Central districts and from there to the South, South Kazakhstan and Central Asia will receive oil from Western Siberia through the pipelines in Chirchik where, after commissioning the oil refinery now under construction, the production of petrol will begin.

Now that crude oil can be supplied much faster the Ferghana oil refinery in Uzbekistan will again be able to operate at full capacity.

Siberian oil will also become more accessible to the Chardzhou refinery in Turkmenia.

AIR-OPERATED PIPELINE: THE FUTURE OF TRANSPORT

The use of pipelines to carry solid materials is discussed in the magazine ZNANIYE-SILA. The author, in particular, draws attention to the utilization of compressed air in pipelines instead of water. This, he writes, is the most likely method of transportation to be used in the future.

Line 2, the world's first pneumatic-conveyor line, to carry broken stone over a distance of roughly two kilometres, has been assembled in Georgia. Now under

construction in the republic is the world's biggest double-pipe pneumatic system, Lilo-2, which will stretch over more than 40 kilometres.

Such transportation systems are in operation near Gorky and in the Tula Region. The unique project of a two-airing pneumatic pipeline has been designed for the Urals, to link Sverdlovsk with the mines in the city of Asbest.

Air-operated pipelines can carry various cargoes from building materials to agricultural products, and of course can also be used to remove domestic and industrial waste.

Of particular interest is the fact that these pneumatic transport systems are capable of carrying farm products, writes the magazine. The introduction of such systems will be extremely advantageous if we consider that up to 1,000 million tonnes of silo, 210 million tonnes of grain, 200 million tonnes of sugar beet and 70 million tonnes of mineral fertilizers are transported around our country every year.

The author writes the magazine in conclusion, will mark the beginning for the introduction, on a mass scale, of new types of air-slog transport.

ROBOT COMMUNICATION

Today, particularly in industry and in expeditions to distant parts, it has become advisable to use robots in groups, says PRAVDA newspaper, writing about the development of robot technology in our country. Thus, the unsolved problem of the interrelationships between robots has arisen. What is the best form for this communication to take and on what should it be based? Preparatory research has shown, notes the newspaper, that there is only one way of solving this problem: somehow we have to fulfill moral-ethical categories into these iron men — to instill in them a feeling for collective and mutual help, sympathy, the ability to submit to a leader, etc.

To help their machines "think" in this field, specialists in robot technology have had to turn to psychology, the arts and in particular to folklore. And, as

a result, a new branch of science has been formed — artonics (arts as a means of solving problems connected with the creation and perfection of the artificial intellect).

HOW BEST TO OCCUPY ONE'S FREE TIME?

TRUD newspaper has started a discussion with its readers on the best way of employing one's free time. We spend far too much time in front of the box, says the newspaper. On average, urban dwellers spend about fifteen hours a week glued to the telly, while people living in the country spend considerably longer than this watching TV. An excellent illustration for you of this watching TV. An excellent illustration for you of this watching TV. An excellent illustration for you of this watching TV.

What accounts for such physical and mental lassitude? Our apparent inability to encourage our children to early on to devote their leisure time to cultural pursuits or to fulfill in them an appreciation of the value of time, says the newspaper. The inertia of grown-ups will refuse to accompany their offspring to the woods even for an hour or two, or to arrange readings of literature at home on an evening, or — and there are very many of other alternative pastimes one can think of — to let their children have a say in their leisure time. And, last, disastrous "boomerang" effect over the years. And, last, disastrous "boomerang" effect over the years.

We must not overlook the value of self-education, the newspaper concludes. For no art gallery or stadium will be successful in getting a man on his feet; it is only by his own efforts, the need to get his teeth into something, that he can learn to think. As Lunacharsky very aptly put it: "A man, who continues to educate himself throughout his life, is a man who is ahead of him. Every moment of a man's life must be productive of results, for every moment that is not means that he is sliding from his own life."

'SPACE' GIFTS

Children in Suhl, GDR, have founded an astronomical observatory. The Tolokovsky State Museum of Space and the History of its Exploration, which is in the USSR has sent a parcel of gifts for this observatory.

The Tolokovsky Museum is located in Kaluga, where they receive letters from all over the world requesting information about the life and work of the great pioneer of space exploration and probes.

"The affection and respect which our people feel for

Tolokovsky is tremendous," a group of library workers in Sri Lanka writes. "He is the most respected Russian and Soviet scientist in our country." Experts in Kaluga have replied by sending a box of the great scientist and some books and photos.

Identical parcels have been sent to the museum of astronomy and space in New Zealand, to the technical museums in Calcutta and Dresden, to the Mongolian People's Republic and other countries.

ALL IN THE FAMILY

When rural teacher Yakovlev Akhlaya retired on pension he remained on the list of the Tolokovsky State Museum of Space and the History of its Exploration. Yakovlev's place was taken by his daughter Natalia, a graduate from the Tula Pedagogical Institute, who is the 21st member of her family to have chosen the career of teacher. Sixty years ago the founder of

the dynasty, Georgi Akhlaya, was the only elementary school teacher in his village. His children and grandchildren following in his footsteps devoted their life to the enlightenment of the people.

This year 1,400 young teachers have come to work in the schools of Georgi, and quite a few of them are from teaching families.

Wide demand for Estonian folk art

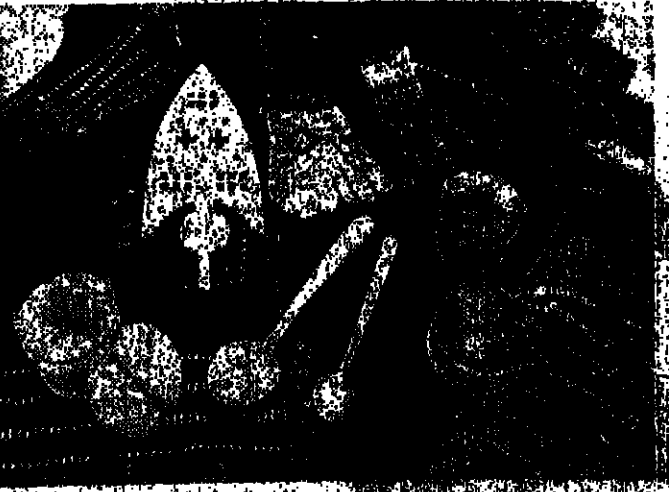
The items produced by Uku, the Estonian association of folk art workers, enjoy wide popularity both in Estonia and elsewhere. Each object is hand-made, reflecting the creative individuality of the craftsman responsible and possessing rare value in terms of its uniqueness.

The aim of the Uku craftsmen is to preserve, continue and develop the traditions of Estonian folk art, and the range of

items produced by the association expands with each year. The following are just some of the goods available from Uku: knitted woolen cardigans, military jumpers; leather, cloth and metal ornaments, household utensils and souvenirs.

Uku has over 1,000 different goods on offer to its customers.

In the photo: a selection of goods from Uku.



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PLANS DOOMED TO FAILURE

New York. The attempts of the Reagan administration to prevent the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe have been described as insane and doomed to failure by a prominent American political leader George Ball, former Undersecretary of State, in an article in "The New York Times Magazine" he writes that these attempts carry the stamp of duplicity, self-deception and surprising ignorance of the ex-

perience of recent history. According to the American diplomat, the actions by the American administration provide a splendid example of how the United States should not conduct its foreign policy.

Mr Ball believes that Washington is playing a game which will end in inevitable defeat. If we do not want this stupidity to turn into a disaster, he concludes, the administration should immediately alter its present policies.

30 INDIANS IN ISRAELI JAILS

Beirut. Trampling the standards of international law underfoot, Israeli soldiers have put behind barbed wire 30 Indian citizens who were working in Lebanese cities attacked by Is-

rael. Despite numerous demands by the Indian Embassy in Lebanon and the International Red Cross, the invaders refuse to free the prisoners or to indicate their whereabouts.

AMERICA AND ISRAEL OPPOSE FES SUMMIT PROPOSALS

Washington. In an American television interview, the US Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger has essentially declined the plan for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East proposed by the Arab summit in Fes. Instead, he insisted on the adoption of Reagan's proposals which ignore the rights of the Palestinian Arabs, provide for

further aggravations in relations between nations, and aim at consolidating the American-Israeli domination of the region.

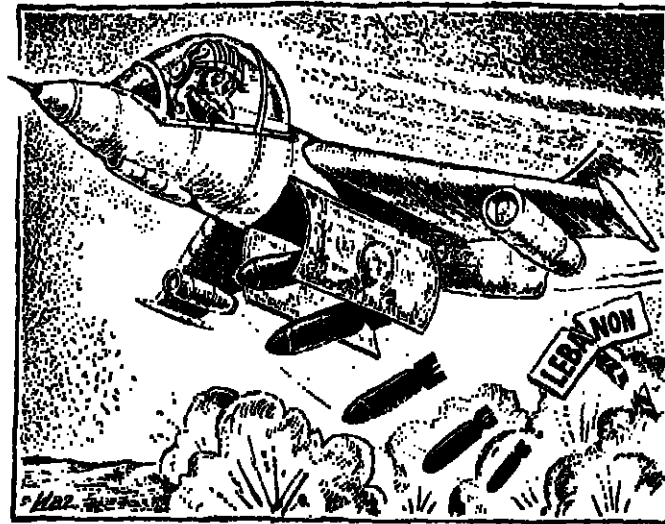
The proposals put forward by the Arab leaders have also been rejected by the Israeli Minister of Foreign Affairs, I. Shamir. In an interview on Israeli television, he alleged that the proposals contained nothing new.

SCIENTISTS OPPOSE EURO-MISSILES

Dortmund. The FRG government has been asked to support Leonid Brezhnev's proposal to convene an authoritative international committee of prominent scientists from different countries to substantiate the vital need for preventing a nuclear holocaust. This first became apparent in a statement by West German scientists, "Against Siting New Nuclear Missiles in Europe". The collection of signatures under this document was launched during the congress,

"Scientists in the Struggle for Peace" held in the Dortmund University building. It was attended by more than 500 scientists representing different scientific fields in West Germany.

The delegates have made an urgent appeal to the West German government to no longer support NATO's plans to site American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West Germany and some other West European countries.



The single-purpose dollar.

Drawing by Igor Smirnov

FRESH VICTORIES FOR REBELS IN EL SALVADOR

San Salvador. Patriotic forces in El Salvador have carried out a number of successful military operations in different parts of the country. Troops of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have blown up an important strategic railway bridge across the Diente de Oro River, in the Department of Usulután, cutting communications between South-East Salvador and Guatemala.

Radio Venceremos has distributed a statement issued by the

front on the results of its military operations. In August, it is stated that during that month, the enemy lost 235 people killed or wounded, and that 38 enemy soldiers were taken prisoner. The rebels have blown up two microwave radio stations, and have liberated several towns and villages, which they still hold.

243 captured servicemen of the pro-American regime have been handed over into the custody of the International Red Cross.

Armand Hammer calls for U.S.-Soviet summit

Los Angeles. I am sure that both the Soviet leaders and all the Soviet people want peace, stability and prosperity, said Armand Hammer, a prominent American industrialist, President and Chairman of the Board of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. He was addressing a conference on the future of US-Soviet relations sponsored by the US State Department and the Los

Angeles Council on International Relations and attended by spokesmen for the US administration as well as delegates representing the public from South California, scientific centres, the business community and the press.

A. Hammer pointed to the urgent need for a US-Soviet summit to resolve existing problems.

CONGRESSMEN OVERRULE REAGAN'S VETO

Washington. The House of Representatives in the American Congress has overruled the veto imposed by President Reagan on the bill for additional budget appropriations for the 1982 fiscal year.

Local observers note that the president imposed his veto to express his displeasure with the bill providing for additional allocations for social needs thereby reducing the Pentagon budget by 2,000 million dollars.

The American newspapers point out that not only Democrats, but also the ruling Republicans voted against the veto. This is the first time during the Reagan's presidency that one of the Houses in the Congress overruled the presidential veto on a bill concerning budgetary matters.

The voting in the House of Representatives, says "The New York Times" reflects the growing resistance in Congress to Reagan's policy of sharp increases in military expenditure. Most legislators prefer that money intended for military purposes be directed instead to financial programmes inside the country.

WASHINGTON CO-AUTHORED AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

Khartoum. The American administration is making attempts to mislead world public opinion when it alleges that it is playing the peace-making role of intermediary in the Middle East. Everyone knows, however, that the United States bears direct responsibility for the barbaric Zionist actions in Lebanon and for the murder of scores of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians. This is the message contained in a letter to the American president which has been delivered to the American Embassy in Khartoum, by the Sudanese People's Organization in Support of the Palestinian Revolution.

The letter stresses that Washington is the author of the criminal actions in Lebanon. The Camp David accords and the Reagan plan ignore the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a state of their own, and this is the crux of the Middle East problem.

INDIA FOR DEMILITARIZATION OF INDIAN OCEAN

New Delhi. President Zail Singh of India has called for the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean, India, he said, is in favour of a reduction in the military presence in the Indian Ocean area and of the abolition of military bases.

Speaking at a ceremony for the presentation of credentials to the President of the Namibian people's inalienable right to the struggle against the illegal occupation of the Namibian territory by the racist regime of South Africa. The president of India also expressed support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the legitimate representative of the people of Namibia.



Britain's progressive public opinion is actively fighting against the racial prejudice and discrimination, which have deep roots in English society. All over the country demonstrations and meetings are taking place to protest against the Tory government's policy towards national minorities and immigrants from the Commonwealth countries.

In the photo: British immigrants demonstrate in front of the Home Office in London against the Tory's "immigration policy". Photo TASS

FACTS and EVENTS

① The National Council for the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples has announced its support for the struggle of the Chilean people against Pinochet's American-backed fascist regime.

② Edward Paerli, Deputy Minister of Health, has announced that the Zimbabwean government plans to set up a health service catering for the needs of the republic's population by the year 2000.

③ The population of Luxembourg stood at 344,606 as of March 31, 1981, a 7.3 per cent increase over 1978, according to population census figures released by the EEC statistical board. The population of the country's capital, the city of Luxembourg, amounts to 78,924, while the biggest industrial centre Esch has 114,474 inhabitants.

PEOPLE

Linda Pearson, 26, has become Zimbabwe's first woman pilot by flying a scheduled flight to the Harare-Geborone route. The passengers did not attach much importance to a girl in pilot's uniform appearing in the cabin, taking her for an air hostess. It was only when she sat down in the pilot's seat, that some of the passengers exchanged glances. After landing Linda told correspondents that she quickly switched on the engines and took off before anyone protested.

Linda was trained by her father, who is also a pilot. After Zimbabwe gained independence the Pearsons returned home from Kenya. In Harare Linda completed her pilot's training at the capital's airport and upon successfully passing her exams became one of the young republic's professional pilots.

According to "The Washington Post" the former US State Secretary Alexander Haig has been appointed Chairman of a special advising committee at United Technologies, one of America's major military and industrial concerns. A spokesman for the committee will analyze foreign and domestic issues which may influence the company's operations. Before Haig was President of State, he was Secretary of State. His appointment is regarded by local observers as a clear confirmation of close links between the administration and the American military and industrial complex.

Science and technology

FIRST JAPANESE HELICOPTER

The Japanese company Kawasaki Jukogyo has begun flight trials on the first Japanese helicopter — WK-117 which was built with the technical assistance of the West German firm Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB).

SACK IN A BOX

Transportation of substances like milk, acid, fruit juice, wine and other liquids, as well as chemicals and detergents, can sometimes be a problem, especially if great quantities are involved. The Japanese firm of Fujimori has come up with a solution — a universal container which is aptly called "sack in a box". Essentially, it consists of a cube packed with poly-

a short length of pipe or tap to allow for emptying the container in certain quantities.

MOTORBIKE

ON FOUR WHEELS

The Japanese firm of Suzuki has come out with a new type of motorbike which is designed for rough countryside roads. It has four wheels, four gears and a powerful engine. According to "The Japan Times", it weighs 129 kilograms.

ROBOT-SCARECROW

Technical progress has even been applied to the seemingly remote problem of... Scaring birds from fields. The scarecrow developed by British inventors looks just like a robot-like steel monster is not only capable of producing a noisy cry and emitting a bright light at night but also of "running" independently in the field.

STRONGER THAN STEEL

AKZO, the Dutch chemical company, has started construction of a factory to produce aramide, a new synthetic fibre with remarkable qualities. It is five times as strong as steel cable of the same weight, has a high degree of resistance to the action of most chemicals and is practically corrosion-free. The new material has aroused much interest among specialists in space exploration.

OF INTEREST

THE 'SQUADRON' OF HAWKS

An unusual method of preventing air accidents caused by birds has been in use for more than two years... at the French testing centre in lares (département of Bouches-du-Rhône). Before the takeoff or landing of aircraft a "squadron" of... hawk and five falcons, trained by experts, are released into the sky. As soon as the predatory birds appear the gulls instantly leave the runway.

ANYTHING FOR BUSINESS

In an attempt to stand out from among the ranks of his fellow supermodern artists, Günter Rambow, from the FRG, decided to link the two types of Venice and Kassel. (West Germany) by a strong thread — in the literal sense of the word. With this aim he set out on a 100-kilometre expedition carrying a

RISK IS PART OF THEIR LIVES

The names of Kent Halberg and Kurt Anderson, actors with the Circus of the Water Company, are well known in Sweden. The star number in the Circus programme for the current season is a trampoline jump in a speed boat. This very complex stunt requires that Halberg's partner has to pass under the boat.

In the photo the great moment has come: the jump from the trampoline in speedboat above to take place. Kent Halberg is the actor.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WHY TEL AVIV INSISTS ON A SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL

Analysing the political aspects of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, Stanislav Kondrushov, an IZVESTIA observer, writes:

Today, Begin, Sharon and other Israeli leaders say they will withdraw from Lebanon only after the evacuation of the Syrian troops, which are in Lebanon on the mandate of the League of Arab States. In military terms, a Syrian withdrawal would put Israel in full control in Lebanon. Politically, the new Lebanese President, Bachir Gemayel, totally sues the Israelis. And as a result, they have managed to establish the so-called "security zone" which they used as a pretext for invading Lebanon, beyond the Lebanese South. Were the Syrians to go, the whole of Lebanon would become a "security zone", or, in plain words, an Israeli satellite bound and gagged by a "peaceful agreement" of the Camp David type. With Lebanon in its pocket, Israel would then mass troops on the borders with Syria, thus vastly increasing its ability of bringing political and military pressure to bear on the most intransigent of the neighbouring Arab states. This would also weaken Jordan which, as it is, is being pressurized into accepting Camp David-style accommodation.

IT IS NOT THE NEW NAME THAT COUNTS

This move stems from the White House's intention to switch American propaganda onto "cold war" rails, says K. Yuryev, a SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer, commenting on the bill signed by President Reagan to rename the International Communications Agency (ICA) as the United States Information Agency (USIA).

Since President Reagan's arrival at the White House, the ICA has been an object of severe criticism. The president himself, when he gave orders to spare no money on propaganda, raised the ICA budget by a hundred odd million dollars. Cliches like "the red menace", "totalitarian regimes" and others have been taken out of moth-balls and are again being circulated along with a new lubrication about "the Soviet involvement in international terrorism".

Now we see another change of scenery. Set up in 1953, USIA was renamed the International Communications Agency in 1978. The overall direction of USIA's activities is not hard to guess in view of the crusade declared by Ronald Reagan against socialism and of operation "Truth", launched at the president's personal request with the aim of distorting Soviet foreign policy and of discrediting the peace movement.

ARMS RACE AT WHAT PRICE?

Annual military expenditure in the world has increased from 300 thousand million dollars to 600 thousand million, writes Shalva Shavakayev in the INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS journal. One-fifth of all industrial output is for military purposes, and more than 500 thousand scientists worldwide are engaged in military projects. At the same time, hundreds of people throughout the world go hungry, 45 million receive inadequate or no medical aid, 800 million are illiterate, and 250 million children are deprived of the opportunity of going to school.

WITH HELP FROM FRIENDS

In 1981, volume of trade between Poland and the USSR amounted to 8,100 million roubles. Compared with the previous year, this country increased its supplies to Poland by 11 per cent, thus exceeding Polish exports to the USSR by approximately 1.7 thousand million roubles, said the Polish Minister of Trade T. Nieszworok in an interview to the NEW TIMES weekly. Since 1980, Soviet exports to Poland have exceeded the volume envisaged under previously concluded agreements and contracts. This helps Poland to overcome the tensions which have arisen in the internal market and to combat acute shortages of raw and other materials. Especially important for Poland's population are the Soviet supplies of food and consumer goods.

On the subject of cooperation with the other COMRA countries, the Polish Minister emphasized that Poland has considerable industrial potential only 60-70 per cent of which is at present exploited. With help from the industrial countries, it is now planned to make a better use of the country's industrial capacity, to ensure greater employment opportunities in the economy for the population. At present, the terms under which the COMRA countries are to take part in these projects, are under discussion.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri KURITSYN

The 'third world': a range for Pentagon tests?



In February 1982, the United States used germ weapons against civilians in North Korea. It was one of the first reported cases since World War II when large-scale tests on human beings were carried out of new types of weapons designed by the American war department.

In the middle of 1982, the efficiency of numerous sorts of American weapons was put to the test in actual combat conditions by British and Israeli soldiers on the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and in the Middle East. According to US Secretary of Defense G. Weinberger, Washington is currently "assessing the results of their use".

In the 30-year interval between these two occasions, many others took place, involving, in one way or another, tests of the newest implements of destruction invented in the United States, with civilians and the environment used in quite a few countries in the "third world" as testing grounds.

Korea was followed by India, China, in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the United States tested its poison gases, bacteria

and chemical agents designed to destroy vegetation. Also tested in these countries were new types of weapons such as induced torrential rains. Between 1963 and 1972, American planes sprayed special chemical agents 2,700 times over the area of its operations in the "third world". More than one-tenth of all South Vietnam was turned into desert by chemical preparations — lethal to both flora and fauna.

Helicopters, flame-throwers, and other types of military equipment and technologies, designed to fight national liberation movements, in the "third world" were given practical tests by American soldiers in Indochina, North Africa, and later in Nicaragua and other Central American countries, as well as in Angola, Mozambique, Zaire, and Namibia.

The wide range of new destruction weapons was proved with devastating effect by the Israeli air force in the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza. In Beirut, tests were carried out recently of anti-phosphorus and napalm bombs.

The Pentagon evaluates the destructive capacity of the new and modernized types of weapons by means of a ratio consisting of the money spent on them and the number of casualties produced. The American military must be very pleased with the latest results obtained in Beirut. A thousand and a half million dollars in compensation to Israel for its expenditure on the invasion of Lebanon divided by 48 thousand people killed and maimed, with inflation taken into account, presents a higher "efficiency factor" than many other actions authorized by Washington.

Today, many types of weapons — conventional, chemical, bacterial, radiation, etc. — which have been tested for efficiency on people in different parts of the world, have found their place in the arsenal of the American army and in Washington's military doctrine. Yet, the United States stubbornly persists in its refusal to put its signature under those international agreements which ban

the development and testing of new weapons resulting in mass destruction and inflicting harmful consequences on the environment.

In other words the Americans intend to continue, as before, to look for new training fields and testing grounds. But where are there to be found? Particularly if what is required are unlimited possibilities to test weapons on "human material".

"No problem," says the Pentagon which still sees ample opportunities in the "third world". There are also political considerations for so doing such as the need to maintain the existing conflict situation in southern Africa, in Kampuchea and Afghanistan. America, therefore, continues to train people in sabotage and terrorist techniques for such eventualities, making use of chemical hand grenades, explosive devices and other special equipment manufactured on orders from the Pentagon and the CIA. To some extent the Pentagon's need for "research" also explains the hunt for any pretext for American interference where new situations might excuse the use of weapons, such as in the Horn of Africa, and in other parts of the Dark Continent and Latin America.

We all know that Washington sets particular hopes on the use of the neutron bomb, in "local wars". These wars are expected to be waged in and around the developing countries. The bomb, however, still remains untested in combat conditions like some other new types of weapons designed in the States. The nuclear maniacs in the Pentagon are awaiting their hour to strike.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

SERGEI SHAKUROV

The film, "Mechanic Gavrilov's Beloved Woman", is full of anticipation. A bride stands waiting for her fiancé at the door of a district registration office. Guests are waiting for him having been invited to the wedding. Intrigued, we the spectators await this man — the mechanic Gavrilov who is already surrounded by mystery. He fails to turn up for his wedding, he has become a legendary figure as an extraordinary woman has fallen in love with him. When so many people wait for one person, he simply cannot disappoint them. Maybe it would be much safer for the authors of the script not to show him at all, fantasy is indeed much more exciting than reality. However, they decided otherwise, because they had found an actor who, in the five minutes given to him in the film, without uttering a single word (!) not only justified all expectations but even surpassed them. He simply smiled, and unbelievably he grasped his character, succumbed to his charm, and felt his generosity, spontaneity, tenderness, vulnerability, and boyish pranks. We realized why the heroine (Lyudmila Gurchenko) had fallen in love with him.



The amazing actor, a real virtuoso who took the strange and very difficult role, was Sergei Shakurov. The beginning of his career was a string of roles in the theatre and in films. A milestone and a turn in his cinema biography was the main role (Zabellin) in "No Stranger Among Aliens. Alien Among One's People" directed by Nikita Mikhalkov. Later he met "his own" artistic director, a man of his age and similarly like-minded — Sergei Solov'yov. He played the lead role in the trilogy of "A Hundred Days After Childhood", "Life-guard", "A Direct Helms". The films were about the lives of the young generation of today with moral and cultural values of the past, about spiritual succession. Shakurov played the "miniature" of these spiritual links, their "medium". In the first two parts he was a Young Pioneer leader and teacher, in the third he appeared as the pride of the 19th-century culture — the poet Pushkin. It would be wrong to say that Sergei Shakurov is always type-cast. He gave a brilliant interpreta-

tion of totally different roles: an angry Siberian peasant Spiridon Solomin ("Siberians"), a hazy, down, dashing, sly and at the same time trusted Sonya Secklin, the director of one of the first state farms in the Virgin Lands in the film "The Taste of Bread", and the gifted, dedicated and thinking artist in "Portrait of the Painter's Wife". Talented were his roles at the Moscow State Academic Drama Theatre. His Cyrano created a sensation. Speaking with great enthusiasm about this actor, artistic director Andrei Mikhalkov-Konchalovsky said a few years ago resolutely: "Shakurov has not even begun to reveal himself. Far from it. He has not even begun to reveal them." Today there is every reason to believe that Sergei Shakurov has reached maturity. His gifts have been revealed, but, of course, not exhausted, which is very good indeed. Sergei Shakurov during the filming of Nikita Mikhalkov's "No Stranger Among Aliens. Alien Among One's People". Photo by Valery Potinikov

NEW WORKS OF DAGESTAN COMPOSER

The premiere of the opera "Mowgli", by composer Shirvani Chelayev, was a success at the State Children's Musical Theatre in Moscow. This was preceded by the following events: two years ago an international competition for the best children's opera was announced in Dresden, GDR. Among the prize winners was also the work of Chelayev, a composer from the Autonomous Republic of Dagestan in the Northern Caucasus. The sponsors of the recently held music festival in Dresden asked the theatre to perform this play. After two premieres in Moscow Chelayev's opera "Mowgli" was shown in Berlin, Dresden and Leipzig. Now it is to be staged in one of the theatres of the GDR and several Soviet theatres. A few years ago Chelayev visited Shakespeare's home in England. "It reminded me in some way of a mountaineer's hut," says the composer. "Since then the thought of composing an opera on the subject of Shakespeare has never left me. So I started to work on the opera 'King Lear'."

55th season for Moscow Operetta Theatre

French composer Michel Legrand's songs and film music are well known in our country. Now the Moscow Operetta Theatre is about to acquaint its audiences with an operetta written by the composer based on Alexander Dumas' "The Count of Monte Cristo". Characters from Chekhov — in a show based on the writer's "Wedding With a General", and from Yevgeny Shvarts — in a show based on the latter's story "The Ordinary Miracle" — will also soon be seen on the theatre's stage. This year marks the 100th anniversary since the birth of the Hungarian composer L. Kalmán. The company celebrated this anniversary last season with a production of "The Gypsy Princess" and they have another treat for lovers of Kalmán's music up their sleeve. At the end of October, "The Life of an Artist" will be opening at the theatre in which members of their own company will take part along with singers from operetta theatres in many socialist countries.



I am happy to have come to the Soviet Union and am glad that Soviet audiences now have some idea of the pop music scene in Iceland. I will never forget the warm reception I have been given here, said the Halliderson, a pop singer from Iceland after a concert he gave in the Big Concert Hall in the Olympic Village in Moscow. From Moscow, Halliderson will continue his Soviet tour in Novosibirsk, Novosibirsk, Alma-Ata, Yerevan and Tbilisi.

Photo by Anatoly Melnikov

AT THIS YEAR'S VENICE FILM FESTIVAL

25 countries, including the Soviet Union, were represented at this year's Venice Film Festival which has just ended.

The "Golden Lion", the Festival's highest award, went to the West German director, Wim Wenders for his film "The Current State of Play".

The "Golden Lion" for successful artistic and professional

cooperation was awarded to the Soviet film, "Private Life", directed by Julius Raizman. Mikhail Ulyanov plays the lead.

This year's Festival also awarded thirteen "Golden Lions" for outstanding contributions to world cinema. One of these was won by the Soviet director, Sergei Yutkevich.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Exhibitions. The All-Union Library of Foreign Literature has mounted an exhibition devoted to Goethe's heritage in the GDR. About 250 publications, including books by Goethe, and books about him, are on display.

Concerts. The Moscow Friendship House has arranged a concert of Mariela Treviño, a well-known Latin American singer. The concert was sponsored by the USSR-Mexico Society and the Soviet Association of Friendship and Cultural Cooperation with Latin American Countries.

Films. A festival of films made in the three Soviet republics of Armenia, Georgia and Kirghizia, has been a great success in Douarnenez, in France. Almost 50 films were shown.

'THE WOMAN WHO LOOKS LIKE THE MOON'

In England today a great deal of interest is taken in Chekhov and his creative heritage. The plays of this great Russian writer are invariably included in the repertoire of practically every theatre throughout the country. The English television company I. T. V. recently put on a production of "The Woman Who Looks Like the Moon". Based on the play by Ann Allan, it gives an account of both the relationship between the writer and his wife Olga Knipper, who was an outstanding actress of the

Moscow Art Theatre, and of that between the writer and his sister Maria. The play is based on the letters and diaries of Chekhov, whose role in this production is taken by the famous English actor—Michael Pennington.



SOVIET BALLET DANCERS IN SYRIA

Boira, in Syria, is playing host for the fifth time to an annual art festival. It is being held at an ancient Roman amphitheatre and is being attended by folkloric, classical and modern dancers from many countries.

As usual, the Soviet Union is taking part. This time it is represented by the ballet of the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Theatre of the Byelorussian republic.

An exhibition of works by Mongolian artists dedicated to the Soviet-Mongolian cooperation in space has opened at the exhibition hall in Kuznetsky Most St. There are some 70 paintings, sculptures, drawings and sketches on hand on view. T. Vanchik, "Winged Dream".

WHAT'S ON!

September 14-17

THEATRES

Kremli Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 15 — A concert, 17 — Beryozka Dance Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq), 14, 16 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly", 15 — One-act ballets: Chopin, "Chopiniana"; Mahler, "La rose malade"; Bizet, "Shchedrin", "Carmen-suite", 17 — One-act ballets: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince", "Divertissement".

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St), 16 — One-act ballets: Schubert, "Evening Dances"; McLaughlin, "Boomerang", 17 — Strauss, "The Gypsy Baron" (operetta).

Operetta Theatre (6, Pushkinskaya St), 14 — Feltsman, "Let the Guitar Play", 16, 17 — Kalmán, "The Gypsy Princess".

The Fall of "Condor" (Mosfilm Studios USSR).

This film, by director Sebastian Alarcón, tells about the Latin American people's fight for freedom. Cinemas: "Zaryadye" (1, Mokhovskaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nogina.

A Mexican in Hollywood (USA).

A musical comedy. Cinemas: "Balkin" (1, Mokhovskaya St), Metro Volkovskaya, Bus 282, "Yanina" (10a Leningradskaya Highway), Metro Volkovskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (14/14 Krymskaya Embankment), An exhibition of works by Tyukhtin and A. Rakhimov, V. Boborykin and R. Abdurashitov is to open soon. All in all there will be more than 150 exhibits, including portraits, landscapes, etc.

BUSINESS



ROMANIA AT THE 'CHEMISTRY-82' EXHIBITION

At the second pavilion of the Krasnaya Pressa Exhibition complex, where the stands of many of the firms taking part in the "Chemistry-82" Exhibition are to be found, Romania demonstrates its successes in the chemical industry.

In the course of 15 years the cost of chemical goods manufactured in Romania has risen 8 times. At the present time the chemical industry accounts for 11 per cent of Romania's industrial production. During the 1976-1980 five-year plan period, 570 production facilities in the chemical industry went into operation — over 95 per cent of them relying on home technology, said Ioan Gutu, director of the Romanian display, during a conversation with our correspondent.

The socialist countries play a major role in trade and coopera-

tion with the Romanian chemical industry. And cooperation in this field with the Soviet Union, is particularly successful. Among the items Romania exports to the USSR are: varnish and paints, dyes, soda products, chlorinated products, medicines, items made of PVC and other plastics, chemical yarn and fibres, car tyres, items made of rubber, etc. In its turn, this country sells Romania phosphates, fatty synthetic acids, ammonium chlorides, phosphor, calalyta, phosphorous acid, sulfuric carbon, tyran, etc. Participation in the "Chemistry-82" Exhibition facilitates a useful exchange of experience and mutually beneficial contacts between specialists. As for the public at large they are introduced to present-day Romanian chemical industry.

Gennady LEONOV

MONGOLIA BENEFITS FROM COOPERATION



Production has begun at the carpet-making combine in the young Mongolian city of Erdenet. When it becomes fully operational, the combine will produce 1.3 million carpets a year. It was built with technical assistance from the USSR.

In the photo: G. Chirkunov, an adjustment engineer from the Ukraine, and T. Enkhior, a filer from Erdenet.

SHIPBUILDERS' PLANS

Bulgarian shipbuilding yards affiliated to the state-owned Sudostroyeniye association build ships which are convenient to manoeuvre and which are in demand in twenty countries including the USSR, Poland, Romania, Canada, the Netherlands, Cuba and the Philippines.

In the present five-year plan period there are to be significant changes in Sudostroyeniye's

output. The G. Dimitrov shipbuilding complex in Varna plans to build container carriers for 400 containers, as well as 15,000-tonne multipurpose vessels, and others for carrying food with displacements of 6 and 29 thousand tonnes. New ships are to be launched by shipbuilders in Burgas and Ruse.

Contacts and contracts

Large consignments of Soviet Yuzm-402 transfer TV sets have arrived in Skopje, Yugoslavia. The sets were supplied in parts and their assembling is being carried out by the Interimpex company.

This year, Hungarian shipbuilders are to manufacture a prototype of a 2,400 hp pushing tug and a five-tonne crane for operation in Siberian ports at temperatures down to 40 degrees below zero. It is also planned to design a 35-tonne sea-going floating crane.

Under the contracts which Traktorsport and the Avioexport have signed with their Cuban counterparts, Traktorsport and Avioexport, this country is to supply Cuba with more than 4,800 VAZ-2400, VAZ-2400 and K-700A and other types of vehicles, as well as a consignment of sowing and fertilizing machines, and 10,000 cars Lada, Moskviches, and other makes.

The All-Union Association of Avtopromimport has signed a number of contracts with the Italian firm of Conavi, Rho Berardi and FATA under which the Togliatti car factory is to receive Italian pneumatic lines for drilling distribution shafts, machining cylinder blocks and crankshafts and for welding doors, and other technological

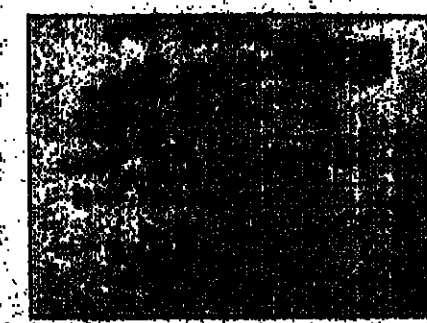
ON ORDER FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Engineers at the Czechoslovak Sigma association, which specializes in the manufacture of irrigation equipment, have undertaken to overhaul the long-term trade agreement between Czechoslovakia and the USSR for the current five-year plan period. 12 major stationary pumping stations are to be delivered to the USSR by 1985. Sigma will also provide additional equipment as follows: 440 portable pumping installations, 1,380 sets of moveable installations, and 1,500 caterpillar sprayers. What is more, to ensure uninterrupted operations, Czechoslovakia will increase its yearly supply of spare parts by 4.5 million kronas a year.

At the present time Czechoslovak irrigation equipment helps moisturize millions of hectares of agricultural land in many different parts of the Soviet Union. Engineers from both countries have developed improved designs for the equipment, including block-pumping stations (distinguished for being easy to assemble) which are now being jointly produced by plants in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile, Czechoslovak agriculturists are interested in the long-arm Soviet-made Fregat and Kuban sprinkling installations which are particularly well suited to the conditions found in the republic's fields.

Philately

TRIBUTE TO AIRCRAFT DESIGNER



On the 60th anniversary since the opening of the design bureau of the famous aircraft designer, Leonid Pavlovich Yakovlev, a postage stamp is being issued by the USSR Ministry of Communications. The picture on the stamp is the likeness of the design bureau of the world's first jet airplane TU-16 and the TU-154, a modern plane designed by the Tupolev Bureau. The stamp costs 10 kopecks.